(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2561.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1796.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, in the case of ROBERT RANDALL and CHARLES WHITNEY.

[*Continued from our last*]

Monday, 4th January, 1796.

M R. MURRAY declares, that on Wednesday last, the twenty-third instant, Mr. Smith, member of congress, of South-Carolina, informed him, that a man of the name of Randall, of Maryland, had the evening before attempted to bribe him in western lands, on condition of his supporting an application, which Randall told him he should soon make to congress; the object of which application was, a grant from congress, of from eighteen to twenty millions of acres of land, between Erie, Huron and Michigan. That Mr. Smith was extremely solicitous, that some other gentleman should immediately be informed of the infamous proposal, and that he said he would mention it to Mr. Henry, of the senate, and advise with him, upon proper measures for the detecting of the full extent of the scheme, and crushing it.—That he had no opportunity of talking to Mr. Henry, on that day; but early on the morning of the twenty-fourth instant, communicated the intelligence to Mr. Henry, who recommended that Mr. Smith should immediately inform the president: That on the said day, Mr. Randall of Maryland, was introduced to him, the informant, and requested a confidential interview, at his, the informants lodgings, which the informant readily promised him, to be at five, for the purpose of developing his scheme. That Randall came at or near five, that day last named, to wit; on Thursday, and communicated to Mr. Henry and himself, in general terms, the outline of a plan, by which he, Randall, and his Canada friends would extinguish the Indian title to all the lands between lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, as marked on a map which Randall then shewed, containing from eighteen to twenty millions of acres. That he, the informant, then asked Randall into his apartment, where they were alone. That Randall expatiated at first upon the public utility of his scheme, which was, that congress should grant to him, and his company, all the land aforesaid mentioned, for five hundred thousand, or at most, one million of dollars; and that he would undertake, in four months, that the harmony of the Indians should be secured to the union; or if congress thought proper, that the Indian tribes, now on said land, should be removed to the British side, or down lake Michigan, reserving to some aged chiefs, a few miles square; that his company and himself had determined to divide the lands aforesaid, into forty (or forty-one) shares. That of these shares, twenty-four were to be reserved for the disposal of himself and his partner, now in town, for such members of congress as assisted them, by their abilities and votes, in obtaining the grant aforesaid.—That of these twenty-four shares, his partner had twelve under his management, for the eastern members of congress, and that he, Randall, had the other twelve shares under his management, for the southern members of congress. That these shares were to be so divided as to accomplish the object by securing a majority of congress. That the informant started an objection to land speculation, as troublesome, and that he, Randall, said, if you (meaning the informant,) do not chuse to accept your share of the land, you shall have cash in hand, for your share. That the informant appointed Randall to meet him in the lobby of the house, on Monday, the twenty-eighth instant. That Randall told him, a memorial was to be handed in, upon this subject, on said Monday; but refused to inform the informant, what member was to present it. That Randall told him, that he, Randall, mentioned his plan to some members in the *general way* only—meaning thereby, as he understood him, a view of the founder part of the plan, as being conducive to public utility. That in the early part of the confidential and secret conversation, Randall said, that the members of congress, who would behave handsomely, should come into their shares, on the same terms upon which the company obtained the grant; but soon after made proposals, more openly, seductive and corrupt; closing them with the offer of cash in hand, as aforesaid.—That the informant on that evening when Randall went away, told Mr. Henry of the whole of Randall's offers aforesaid; then called on the secretary of state, and communicated the same to him; and next morning early, informed the president of the transaction.

(Signed) W. V. MURRAY.

December 29, 1795.

William B. Giles, a member of the house of representatives, in the congress of the United States, declares—

That in the evening of Thursday, the seventeenth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as well as this informant recollects, a person called upon this informant, at his lodgings, under the name of Robert Randall, with an introductory note from Mr. Gabriel Christie, in the usual form, dated the fifteenth of the same month.

That the said Robert Randall informed this informant, that he had some business of importance to communicate to this informant, which would probably come before congress: That it respected the fur trade, at present carried on by the British traders with the Indians, through the lakes. He observed, that it would be important to change the course of that trade into some channel through the United States.—That he believed he could put congress upon some plan of effecting that object.—That the plan was of a secret nature.—That he was not then prepared to disclose it, and requested a private interview with this informant, for that purpose, at some other time. Upon which request, this informant appointed the next Saturday, at twelve o'clock, (being the nineteenth of December) to receive the communication.

That about the time appointed, the said Robert Randall called on this informant, and after some general conversation, informed this informant, that an association had been formed by himself and others, with some of the most influential traders at Detroit, for the purpose of purchasing all the lands contained in the peninsula formed by the lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and the waters connecting those lakes, amounting in the whole to twenty or thirty millions of acres, if the consent of congress could be obtained for the extinguishment of the Indian claims thereto. The said Randall then produced a map of the peninsula and lakes.

That this tract of country was to be divided into shares, and that a number of shares was to be left unappropriated, until the necessary law of congress should pass, authorising the extinguishment of the Indian claims; and might then be filled up by those who might think proper to concur in the plan, and should give their aid for procuring the passage of such law. Upon this intimation, this informant observed, that he hoped the said Randall did not intend to address the information of the unappropriated shares, particularly to this informant.

To which the said Randall replied, that he did not: That he only meant it as general information; but he could see no impropriety in the members of congress being concerned in the scheme, if the public good was to be promoted by it; and that thirty or forty members were already engaged in its support; or words to that effect.

After some further conversation of a general nature, respecting the present state of the fur trade; the value of the lands contained in the peninsula; and the probable effect of the late treaty upon that trade and country, the said Randall inquired of this informant, "whether he deemed his plan advisable, and whether it would meet with the support of this informant, in congress." To which this informant replied, that if the said Randall should bring his proposals before congress, this informant would give them the consideration which his duty required, and should give such vote as he deemed right; or words to the same effect. Very shortly after this observation, Mr. Edward Livingston, a member of congress from New-York, entered the room, and the said Randall left it, without further observation, as well as this informant recollects. This informant immediately communicated the contents of this conversation to Mr. Livingston, and declared that he considered the proffer of the unappropriated shares to the members of congress, a direct attempt at corruption.

This informant, on the same day, communicated the substance of the conversation to the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, to Messrs. Blount and Macon of North-Carolina, and to Messrs. Madison and Venable of Virginia. It was deemed advisable by all these gentlemen, as well as by this informant, to permit the plan to be brought before congress, in the usual way, by memorial, and to cause a detection, by means of a committee, to whom the said memorial should be referred; and in the mean time, if the said Randall should again call on this informant, he should proceed to make further discovery of the real state and nature of the transaction.

That on the next day, the said Randall did again call on this informant, and informed him, that he, the said Randall, then proposed to disclose his plan more particularly; and after some general remarks upon the public utility, as well as individual benefit of the plan, he said that it was in substance as follows:

The tract of country before described, was to be divided into forty-one shares; five of which were to be reserved to the Indian traders at Detroit; the other thirty-six were to be divided into two departments; eighteen to the eastern, and eighteen to the southern department. That six, out of the eighteen shares, were to be reserved to his eastern partner and associates, and six, out of the remaining eighteen, to himself and his associates. That the remaining twenty-four shares were to be left unappropriated, for the use of such members of congress as should support the measure. That the names of those members were not to be made known until after the law for the extinguishment of the Indian claims had passed; and then requested this informant to prepare some writing which would compel the ostensible persons to surrender the unappropriated shares to the real supporters of the measure, after it should be effected. That one million of dollars were spoken of, as the price for the lands; but that he deemed that sum by far too much; and as congress would have to fix the price, they might make the terms such as to ensure considerable emoluments to the purchasers. That a majority of the senate had consented to give the plan their support, and within three of a majority of the house of representatives. After much further conversation on the subject, which this informant thinks unnecessary to particularize, the said Randall promised to wait again on this informant, at his lodgings, on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, and introduce to this informant, his eastern associate.

The said Randall did not call at the appointed hour, and this informant did not see him again until Friday, the twenty-fifth of December, when the said Randall again called on this informant, and after making an apology, for not calling at the appointed hour of the preceding Tuesday, informed him at the door of his apartment, that his memorial to congress would be ready to be presented on the next Monday; but as several gentlemen were in this informant's room, at that time, the said Randall did not enter, and no further conversation was then had; since which time this informant has not seen the said Randall, until he was brought to the bar of the house of representatives, in custody.

This informant further saith, that he communicated the substance of every material conversation with the said Randall, to the speaker of the house of representatives, and to the several gentlemen before mentioned.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. GILES.

January 1, 1796.

I, Daniel Buck, inform and say, that about ten days previous to my setting out on my journey to congress (which was on the thirtieth day of November last,) a stranger, whom I now know to be Charles Whitney, in custody of the serjeant at arms, called at my office in Norwich, in the state of Vermont, introduced himself by the name of Whitney, and informed me, that he had some business of importance which he wished to converse with me upon. I asked if he wished to be in private, he signified that he did, upon which my clerk withdrew; and the said Whitney proceeded to inform me that the business of which he wished to converse, was of great importance to the public, as well as to the individuals immediately concerned.—That it would come before congress, but was so circumstanced as to render it necessary to make a previous statement to some of the members, that they might be able to explain to others; and the whole thereby be better prepared to judge upon the business: he declared he wished for nothing improper, and that he did not want that I should favour the plan, unless I saw it to be consistent; for he said he wanted nothing but what was perfectly just and honourable, and was confident that if the matter could be understood, it would appear to be of great public utility: he then stated, that he and his associates had discovered a large and immensely valuable tract of land, between, or contiguous to, lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, (if I mistake not the names) which he said might be purchased of the Indians, at a low rate: That this purchase would conciliate the affections, and secure the friendship of the hostile tribes.—That he, the said Whitney, together with Ebenezer Allen, doctor Randall, and a number of Canadian merchants at Detroit, had formed an association for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title, and petitioning congress for the pre-emption right to those lands; that if they succeeded, it was their intention immediately to make settlement on them.—That those merchants had such influence with, and control over the Indians, that there would be no difficulty with them; and that such a settlement would be a barrier against the savages, and effectually secure peace to the United States.—That those merchants were then employed in the business, among the Indians; and that his partner, doctor Randall and his other associates, had such connexions, that there was a fair prospect of success.—That it was not their intention, however, to engross all this property to themselves; but that it was to be divided into a number of shares, and that he and the said Randall had the disposal of them.—That he, the said Whitney, was then directly from Philadelphia, and that it was agreed that Randall should dispose of a part amongst his friends, and the influential characters in the southern states; that he, the said Whitney, was to distribute the other part amongst his the said Whitney's friends, and the influential characters in the eastern and northern states.—That they had already got a number engaged, but that the subscription was not full, and that I might become an adventurer,

if I wiſhed for it; and as he conceived that I could make myſelf acquainted with the facts, they, the ſaid aſſociates, would be able ſo clearly to demonſtrate the public utility of the meaſure, that there could be no impropriety in my being concerned in the buſineſs, as I ſhould thereby only connect my private intereſt with the public good; and while I was advancing the greateſt intereſt of my country, might put two or three thouſand dollars in my own pocket. Upon my ſuggeſting that, by a late treaty, a peace was already concluded with the Indians; and that this was a buſineſs that might involve it in an important national queſtion, as, by the treaty, the right of purchaſing lands of the Indians, was reſerved to the United States, the ſaid Whitney replied and ſaid, that the Indians were greatly diſſatisfied with the treaty, and would not keep it; and that another war would be the certain conſequence, unleſs other meaſures were adopted. He then renewed the proteſtations of the purity of his intentions, and ſaid that he conceived, that they (meaning himſelf and his aſſociates, as I underſtood him) ſhould ſo clearly evince the utility of the plan, as that there could be no doubt of its propriety in the mind of any well wiſher to his country; and ſaid, that he thought it would be hard to ſuppoſe that members of congreſs were, in conſequence of their appointment, to be deprived of thoſe advantages to acquire property which might be taken by others. The ſaid Whitney ſhewed me a plan of the country, and the articles of agreement between the aſſociates, which appear to be the ſame as have been read in congreſs: he alſo ſaid much upon the magnitude of the object, in reſpect to the ſubſcribers and partners; and though I cannot now repeat his expreſſions, yet I can truly aſſert, that I then clearly underſtood him, that if I would ſubſcribe as a partner, my name might be kept ſecret, and after the grant was obtained, if I choſe to relinquiſh my ſhare in the lands, I might receive money in lieu of it; though no ſpecified ſum was mentioned, other than has already been ſtated; and the converſation finally broke off, upon my declaring that I would make no engagement in the buſineſs, until I was better informed as to the merits of the queſtion.

(Signed) DANIEL BUCK.

January 2, 1796.

The houſe then proceeded to a further hearing in the caſe of Robert Randall; and the ſaid Robert Randall being brought to the bar, in the cuſtody of the ſerjeant, and attended by his counſel, the informations, in writing, of Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, Mr. Murray of Maryland, and Mr. Giles of Virginia, were read to him.

It was then demanded of him, by Mr. Speaker, "what he had to ſay in his defence?" to which he anſwered, that he was not guilty.

It was further demanded of him, by Mr. Speaker, "whether he had any witneſſes that he wiſhed to be examined in proof of his innocence?" to which he anſwered, that he had not.

Application was then made to the houſe, by the priſoner's counſel, that the informations which had been delivered in againſt him, may be atteſted by the oaths of the informant members, and that he may be permitted to examine them, on oath, touching the ſame, ſubject to the order of the houſe: Whereupon,

The priſoner, with his counſel, having withdrawn from the bar; it was, after debate,

RESOLVED, That the priſoner be informed, that if he has any queſtion to propoſe to the informants, or other members of the houſe, he is at liberty to put them in the mode already preſcribed: that the ſaid informant members be ſworn to the declaration juſt read, and alſo, to anſwer ſuch queſtions, as ſhall be aſked of them, touching the ſame.

The priſoner, with his counſel, having then returned to the bar, and being informed of the further proceeding reſpecting him; the informant members were reſpectively ſworn to the truth of the written informations which they had ſeverally delivered in againſt him; and alſo true anſwer to make to ſuch queſtions as ſhould be aſked of them, touching the ſame: the ſaid oaths being adminiſtered to them, by the judge of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, who attended for that purpoſe.

The houſe then reſumed the hearing of the ſaid trial, and having made ſome progreſs therein,

It was, on motion, reſolved, that farther proceeding be adjourned, until to-morrow, twelve o'clock.

Tueſday, 5th January, 1796.

The houſe reſumed the adjourned hearing in the caſe of Robert Randall; and the priſoner, by his counſel, being fully heard at the bar of the houſe, and his defence cloſed; it was, on motion,

RESOLVED, That this houſe will, to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, proceed to a final deciſion on the ſaid caſe.

[To be concluded in our next.]

BELFAST, *November* 16.

IN addition to the very extraordinary bill introduced into the houſe of lords by lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt has obtained leave to introduce one to the houſe of commons of a more alarming nature. Mr. Fox ſays it ſubverts and completely aboliſhes the Britiſh conſtitution. For our part, never having been able to comprehend in what that "wonder and envy of the world" conſiſts, we cannot ſay, whether Mr. Fox is right or wrong; but we have no heſitation in pronouncing that from the moment theſe bills paſs into laws (which we have not the ſhadow of a doubt will be the caſe) the much boaſted liberty of Engliſhmen is totally at an end.

That our readers may judge how far our opinion is well grounded, the following are the outlines of the premier's bill.

When any public meeting is to be held, notice is to be given to a magiſtrate.

The magiſtrate is to attend with peace officers.

If at ſuch meeting any ſpeeches ſhall be ſpoken, which he may deem to be ſeditous, the magiſtrate may arreſt the ſpeakers.

If the meeting ſhould be deemed to be ſeditious, he may diſperſe the meeting by proclamation.

Oppoſition to the exerciſe of theſe powers is to be FELONY.

Perſons delivering political lectures or diſcourſes, are to be treated as diſorderly perſons. In order to prevent evaſion, the regulation is to apply to places where perſons aſſemble to hear political diſcuſſions or lectures by tickets to a certain number, beyond the number of the family, unleſs ſuch houſe ſhall have been licenſed by a magiſtrate.

The Engliſh miniſtry, unable to impoſe fetters on France, have turned their ſpleen againſt poor John Bull, whom they are now employed in binding hand, foot and tongue, after bringing him to a ſtate of ſtarvation by this "juſt and neceſſary war;" and we entertain no doubt, but as Paddy (our patriots ſay) muſt ſtand and fall with Johnny, we ſhall have a ſample of the advantages ariſing from our happy connexion with our ſiſter country, as ſoon as our immaculate parliament meets; and thus terminates every hope of bringing about any, even the moſt trivial, reform by legal and peaceable means. Yet, ſtrange to tell, the ſeven tenths of the placemen, penſioners, and even gentlemen of landed property, will imagine that theſe ſtrong meaſures, by ſtrengthening the hands of government, tend to inſure a prolongation of tranquility! For otherwiſe indeed, do we conceive of them: and did we wiſh A REVOLUTION IN THE COUNRTY, theſe are the very meaſures we would recommend to bring it about; the experience of ages and the nature of things, prove that theſe are the preparatory ſteps to a convulſion.

The unhired Engliſh papers are making a ſtand on this occaſion, worthy ſuch a cauſe; but we think it will be unavailing; they are, however, doing their duty, and that is all that ſhould be expected from them. In this *imperial iſland*, neither public prints nor patriotic exertions can be of any uſe; the die is caſt, and we MUST ſubmit; that is to ſay, thoſe who prefer the ſtand and fall ſyſtem, to the liberty of their country. We, who have always looked upon our country as a noun-ſubſtantive, capable of ſtanding by itſelf, would hazard a wiſh, that no liberticide example ſhould be adopted; but were the whole Iriſh nation of our opinion, as we believe the body of them to be, it would be nugatory; for a great authority ſays, power conſtitutes right; and the Engliſh government at preſent have the power.

The whig club of England held an extraordinary meeting on the 11th inſt. the duke of Bedford in the chair, for the purpoſe of taking the bills now before parliament into conſideration. Several ſtrong reſolutions were paſſed, expreſſive of their abhorrence of theſe bills, as utterly ſubverſive of the genuine principles of the conſtitution; and they earneſtly recommend meetings of the people for the purpoſe of proteſting againſt them.

A meeting of thoſe concerned in the printing buſineſs, was to be held on Thurſday laſt, for a ſimilar purpoſe. The requiſition calling the meeting ſtates, that theſe bills, by aboliſhing the liberty of the preſs, will finally put a total ſtop to the printing trade.

A meeting of the city of Weſtminſter is called to conſider the bills now before parliament.

BERMUDA, *January* 2.

Monday arrived the L'Eſperance ſloop of war, captain Roſe, from a cruiſe.

SPANISH WAR.

Thurſday arrived here the lord Hawkeſbury privateer with a Spaniſh ſhip, her prize, taken a few days ſince.—We are informed, that the Hawkeſbury fell in with a ſhip from Dublin, which had a paper on board, giving an account of hoſtilities having commenced between Great-Britain and Spain, and the next day falling in with the Spaniard, took him as prize.

In conſequence of this information, a Spaniſh brig in town has been taken poſſeſſion of by the officers of his majeſty's ſhips now here.

BALTIMORE, *February* 8.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated November 27, 1795.

"Government has allowed bounties upon the importation of wheat, as follows:

"From the ſouth of Europe 20*ſ.* per quarter (of eight buſhels) upon the firſt 300,000 quarters.

"On the firſt 500,000 from all other parts of Europe 15*ſ.*

"On the firſt 500,000 quarters from America, 15*ſ.*—and 10*ſ.* per quarter on all coming after, until the 1ſt of Auguſt next."

Annapolis, February 11.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated February 1*ſt.*

"The ſchooner John, captain Seward, from Martinique, ſays, that the troops had not arrived, and that the black pioneers were ordered back from Barbadoes, and landed at Fort Royal; on his paſſage here he ſpoke the brig Olive, captain Palmer, belonging to Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, forty-five days from London, he told him that there were great diſturbances there, that the troops deſtined for the Weſt-Indies were diſembarked, and that his majeſty, on his return from ſeeing them reviewed, was attacked by the mob, and his carriage broke to pieces, the captain of the guards was killed, and the king had a narrow eſcape for his life; the mob proceeded on to St. James's palace, and forced the gates with ſledges, &c. &c.

REMONSTRANCE TO THE KING.

The humble and earneſt remonſtrance of two hundred thouſand and upwards, faithful, though greatly aggrieved, ſubjects, aſſociated and aſſembled with the London Correſponding Society, in a conſtitutional manner, in behalf of themſelves and others.

"SIRE!

"WHEN the treacherous duplicity, and intolerable tyranny of the houſe of *Stuart* had rouſed the long enduring patience of the Britiſh people, the expulſion of one reſtored into their hands the primitive right of chuſing another, as their chief of many magiſtrates.

"At that period the privilege which we are now compelled by a ſorrowful neceſſity to exerciſe, of addreſſing and remonſtrating with the chief magiſtrate—ſtating our grievances—and demanding redreſs, was *(ſo far fortunately)* recognized and ſolemnly eſtabliſhed.

"When, in effect of the failure of heirs to the national choice, and to the ſucceeding ſovereign, her majeſty queen Anne, the exerciſe of the ſame fundamental right again reverted to the people, and became to their opinion neceſſary to ſecure the liberties and happineſs of the nation, the head of that houſe from which you are deſcended was called by the public will to the kingly office.

"The preſervation of thoſe rights eſtabliſhed at the revolution were then reconfirmed and became part of the obligations which *George the firſt* contracted to fulfil with the people of theſe realms; and your predeceſſor and your majeſty, upon ſucceeding to the throne, became alike bound by the ſovereign law of the land to maintain them;—and it is in virtue of that ſolemn compact, and thereof only, that the good people of theſe nations are or can be, bound in allegiance or reſpect for their magiſtrate, or your princely houſe.

"We ſhall not particularize the ſmallneſs of the majority which eſtabliſhed the Hanoverian ſucceſſion; but we ſhould be wanting of that reſpect which we owe to the virtues of our country, were we not to remind you Sire, how *faithfully and ſteadily* the nation has, to this hour, ſupported the deciſion of their repreſentatives on that occaſion;—notwithſtanding the well grounded apprehenſions of invaſion and civil war;—in deſpight of the intrigues of foreign courts, and the jealouſies of potent princes;—againſt the avowed ſupporters of hereditary deſcent;—and even againſt the opinions and efforts of others, *true friends of civil liberty*, within the boſom of the land, who drew from the ſober leſſons of hiſtorical expence, reaſons the moſt cogent againſt foreign connexions.

"Your majeſty, in your well known compaſſion for the unfortunate deſcendants of the expatriated king, has ſatisfied your faithful ſubjects how intimately acquainted you are with the ſecret political hiſtory of thoſe times; and it will not therefore, be neceſſary for us to inſiſt at large on the favours conferred by this country in tranſplanting your princely houſe from the poverty and obſcurity of Hanover, to the dignity and opulence of the then *(but not now)* moſt reſpectable ſovereignity of Europe.

"Your majeſty muſt know all this; neither can you be ignorant, that the people of this country—often *too* ſanguine—*too* credulous—entertained the well-grounded hope, *that an eternal gratitude would bind your houſe to ſupport the freedom and happineſs of that nation, which had, under ſuch great difficulties and dangers, conferred ſuch ſignal favours.*

"How far that honeſt and juſt hope has been realiſed, we leave to your majeſty's moſt gracious and ſerious conſideration.

"Our preſent object is to renew a complaint which we delivered, by way of addreſs to your majeſty, into the hands of his grace the duke of Portland, your ſecretary of ſtate, on the 15th of July laſt, wherein we briefly beſought your notice and relief, in behalf of ourſelves and the great body of your majeſty's induſtrious but unhappy ſubjects, enduring all the calamities of famine and a ſtagnate trade;—witneſſing the increaſe of bankruptcy, unequalled in extent or effect, but by the profligate waſte of public money;—feeling for the deſtruction of our induſtrious youth, and the diſgraces of our arms abroad, and for the orphans, aged, and widows, lingering out a deſperate and deplorable exiſtence at home.

"We have unfeignedly expreſſed to your majeſty therein, our ſentiments of your miniſters, becauſe, as we poſſeſs, the beſt means of obtaining the ſincere opinions of the whole country, ſo we know that the great body of the people think with us, *that under the abuſed ſanction of your prerogative, they have wantonly plunged this nation into all its preſent calamities, and continue to uphold themſelves in power, by a baleful ſyſtem of corruption, for the purpoſes of their ſelect avarice and ambition: We declared our ſerious apprehenſion for the tranquillity of the nation, and the ſafety of your throne, were not thoſe miniſters ſpeedily diſmiſſed; and that a reform in the repreſentation alone could reſtore this country to that native vigour and happineſs of which it is capable, but now deſtitute.*

"*But we have repreſented and prayed in vain!* and we have to lament, that in addition to the national grievances, we have to complain, that our addreſs has not been attended to by your majeſty's ſervants, as we know it ſhould have been in a manner ſuitable to the former dignity of a national character and your own high ſtation, nor with a decency becoming the ſituation of public ſervants towards their fellow ſubjects conſtitutionally exerciſing the right of petition on an occaſion of particular and ſerious moment.

"Under all the obligations of law and juſtice, are we then Sire, *to ſuffer and not to complain?* What have

we not to fear, if there ſtands an inſurmountable barrier between the oppreſſed and the magiſtrate?—Alas—we hoped to find in the third ſovereign of the houſe of *Brunſwick line*, in theſe critical times, an example of royal virtue; a proof of princely gratitude; a powerful, though ſolitary argument for the ſuperiority of our form of government.

"Is it in vain, that we wiſhed your majeſty, no leſs intereſted than ourſelves in the iſſue of our prayer to conſider *your own numerous family, and the vaſt debts and taxes* with which this nation is encumbered—to call to mind *the duty which you owe to all and every* of the *royal offspring, and their progeny, as well as to the people, from whoſe induſtry alone the funds neceſſary for their princely ſupport can be drawn*; and to examine, by the teſt of hiſtory, whether ends ſo eſſential and indiſpenſable are moſt likely to be accompliſhed, by purſuing the reprobate meaſures of odious miniſters, or by giving the people that liberty, peace and reform, which they ſeek, and which would aſſure their love, attachment, and generoſity.

"*Liſten then, Sire! to the voice of a wearied and afflicted people, whoſe grievances are ſo various that they diſtract, ſo enormous that they terrify. Think of the abyſs between ſupplication and deſpair.*—The means of national ſalvation are in your own hands—it is our right to adviſe as well as ſupplicate; therefore declare it to be our opinion, that a reform in the repreſentation of the people, the removal of your preſent miniſters, and a ſpeedy peace, are the only means by which the country can be ſaved, or the attachment of the people ſecured.

Signed by order of the meeting,
J. BINNS, Chairman.
J. ASHLEY, Secretary."

Copenhagen-houſe, Oct. [illegible] 1795.

NEW MILLINERY,
From LONDON.

On Friday and Saturday (only),
Will be opened,

AN elegant aſſortment of MILLINERY, of the lateſt FASHION, which will be diſpoſed of, at the London prices, at Mrs. BAYCE's, Annapolis.

February 8, 1796. 1X 3w 6

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND,

THE tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, ſen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, ſituated on Weſt river, the improvements conſiſt of a good dwelling houſe, ſufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other neceſſary out houſes; on the ſaid tract is alſo the ſhip-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, ſen. carried on his ſhip-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all neceſſary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greateſt part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of Weſt river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling houſe. All the above lands are ſold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, ſen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers, on giving bond with good ſecurity, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchaſe money is paid. The title is unqueſtionable, the lands being ſold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the conſent of the judgment creditors, and the ſurplus to be applied to the diſcharge of the late Stephen Steward, ſen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Weſt river, February 9, 1796. 1

In purſuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on Tueſday the 23d inſtant, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day, at the houſe of HUMPHREY PHILLIPS, on the north ſide of Severn,

PART of the perſonal eſtate of PAUL PHILLIPS, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

PHILIP WILLIAMS, Executor.

February 10, 1796. 10 3w 6

NOTICE,

THAT St. James's Pariſh is now in want of a miniſter of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, and that the veſtry of ſaid pariſh will receive applications until Eaſter Monday next.

By order,
WILLIAM H. HALL, Reg.

Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796. 1

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that the two HOUSES & LOTS, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. ONNER WILKINS, are for ſale. The terms may be known by application to Meſſrs. ZACHARIAH and LEWIS DUVALL.

HENRY DAVIDGE.

February 8, 1796. 1

THIS is give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

February 8, 1796. 1 3w 6

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th inſtant, a mulatto man named TOM, he is a ſmart active fellow, about 21 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has freckles on his face, wears his hair queued, and it is a little light coloured, he has a ſcar on the fleſhy part of his left hand, occaſioned by a cut with a ſickle; had on when he went away, a new homeſpun cloth coat and overalls of an olive green colour, the coat is made double breaſted, and has old gilt buttons on. He has relations belonging to Meſſrs. Platers, in Calvert county, alſo ſome connexions in Annapolis. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if lodged in Frederick gaol.

JOHN M. BAYARD.

Frederick county, near Emmitſburg, Jan. 30, 1796. 1X 3w 6

STOP THIEVES.
Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, this day, two negro men, each named WILL, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a ſlender, ſtreight made, handſome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray fearnought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfthick trouſers, a felt hat, and gray ſtore ſtockings; took with him an old blue ſuperfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old ſilk waiſtcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a ſtrong well made fellow, has a down ſurly look when ſpoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waiſtcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn ſtockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and paſs for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but ſuppoſe they will make for Calvert county, as the firſt came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid negroes, and ſecures them, ſo that I get them again, ſhall be paid the reward above, or THREE POUNDS for either, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges, by

JOSEPH LEONARD.

N. B. Theſe fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796. 1

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of RICHARD GOODWIN, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for CASH, on Wedneſday the 17th day of February, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at ten o'clock, at his late dwelling plantation, on the north ſide of Severn.

ONE Negro woman, for three years ſervice, from the twenty-fourth day of December laſt, and a female child, for life, about eighteen months old, ſtock of all kinds, one colt, cattle, ſheep and hogs, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, wheat, rye, fodder, and ſtraw.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

ALL perſons who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, legally proved, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment.

February 2, 1796. 2X

To be SOLD, on a credit of four years, the firſt Saturday in March, on the premiſes, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE dwelling houſe and plantation that I bought of Mrs. Lucy Crabb, containing two hundred and ſixty-three acres, lying near Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river. Alſo,

Will be ſold, on the ſame credit, at private ſale, that commodious dwelling houſe at Upper Marlborough, that I purchaſed of Edward Nicholls, Eſquire. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land in ſaid county, called The VENTURE ENLARGED, agreeably to an act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

BENJAMIN RISTON.

Anne-Arundel county, January 12, 1796. 4

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, that they may be ſettled.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, Executrix.

December 16, 1795. 4

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by JOHN DAVIDSON, living at BELL's plantation, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, a ſmall black STEER, with ſome white upon his back, marked with a ſwallow fork in each ear, and ſuppoſed to be about four years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of April, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

ANN JACKSON, Nanjemoy.
Geo. Lee, Poplar hill.
Mrs. Elizabeth M'Kibley, Poarmonky.
Maur. M'Donough, near Port-Tobacco.
John B. Hanſon, near Port-Tobacco, 2 letters.
Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco.
John Nowlan, Cob Neck, Charles county.
Richard Macall, Calvert county.
Daniel Sharp, Somerſet county.
Jn. Booth, mercht. Nanjemoy.
Saml. C. Cox, Port-Tobacco, Maryland.
Mrs. Eleanor Boarman, Picawaxen, C. county, 2.
Mr. Ben. Countee, Blenhim, Charles county.
William Hill, bricklayer, Port-Tobacco.
Garrard B. Cauſine, near Port-Tobacco, 2.
John Fenwick, Cornwallices Neck.
James Freeman, Port-Tobacco.
Wm. D. Harriſon, Nanjemoy, Charles county.
Miſs Dickenſon, St. Thomas's Manor, C. county.
James Simms, Cob Neck.
William Hanſon, Charles county.
Mrs. Mary Clements, Charles county.
Geo. P. Greenfield, Benedict.
Walter Stone, Port-Tobacco, 2.
William Elgin, Cob Neck, Charles county.

SARAH DAVIS, P. M.

Port-Tobacco, January 5, 1796. X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt Office as dead letters.

ANNE ASHMEAD, rev. John Aſhton, Annapolis; Thos. Ayres, Weſt river.

William Brogden, James Bond, Richard Burke, James Bruce, Luis Baily, Annapolis.

Jeremiah Chaſe, Nicholas Carroll (2), John Callahan, Henry James Carroll, capt. William Coward (2), Anne Clewis, John Conly, care of Wallis and Muir, William Coe (2), Abraham Clod, Annapolis; Richard Chew, jun. (2), Herring bay; capt. Leonard Covington, Patuxent; Thomas Carter, Kent-Iſland.

Gabriel Duvall (3), col. William Deakins, William M. Duncanſon, Annapolis; capt. James Diſney, near Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.

Richard Fraſer, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis.

John Gwinn, John M. Gantt, Archibald Golder, Annapolis.

Jere. Harwood, Annapolis; Edward Hall, Weſt river.

John Johnſton, Annapolis; John Johnſton, Lower Marlbro'.

Thomas Lanſdale, Queen-Anne.

Luther Martin, Gilbert Murdoch, Elizabeth Mordock, Annapolis; Samuel M'Cubbin, near Annapolis; Charles M'Pherſon, Hunting-town.

Mrs. A. Ogle, Annapolis.

Geo. Peachy and Gilmore, Edward James Pryſe, Annapolis.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, Mrs. S. Ringgold (2), Eliza Rodgers, Annapolis.

Mrs. Stevens (2), Guſtavus Scott, John Sands, Wm. Sandiſon, Philip Schwarer, Annapolis; rev Mr. Scott, Herring bay.

Samuel Tyler, Governor's Bridge; Thomas Tillard (2), Herring bay; Miſs Taylor, Wye river.

William Winder, John C. Weems (2), James Weſt, Thomas Walley, William Wells (2), Turner Wotton, Annapolis; Thomas Warfield, near Annapolis; John Weems (2), to be left at John Thomas's Weſt river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1, 1796. X

BY virtue of the powers veſted in us by an act of the General Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over the eaſtern branch of Patowmack river, we do hereby give notice, that books will be opened by us in the city of Waſhington, on the fourth Monday in February next, for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions for the ſaid undertaking.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dn.
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER.

6X

N. B. The act is publiſhed in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Gazette.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of STEPHEN STEWARD, ſenior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, whether on judgment, bond, bill, note, or open account, are requeſted to produce them, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, or to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, on or before the firſt day of June next, in order for payment, ſo far as aſſets have come to the ſubſcriber's hands; thoſe who neglect to bring in their claims will be excluded from any ſhare of the diſtribution then to be made.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Adminiſtrator de bonis non of S. STEWARD, ſen.

Annapolis, January 3, 1796. 4X

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleaſant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.

Annapolis. 14

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1795.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MESSRS. JACOB and JOSEPH MACCENEY, (2), Patuxent river.
John Shanks, Esquire, Chaptico, St. Mary's.
Bennett Aprice, Chaptico Forest, St. Mary's county.
Capt. Robert Greenwell, Head of St. Clemts. Bay.
Mr. Thomas A. Reeder, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.
Mr. Igns. Manning, Chaptico.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.
January 6, 1796.

Take Notice,

THE subscribers, by their joint petition, intend to apply to Frederick county court, at their next March term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called the HOPE, formerly lying in Prince-George's county, now Frederick county, as their particular parts thereof, and to mark and bound also the resurvey called the HOPE, as well as their particular parts thereof, lying formerly in Prince-George's county, now in Frederick county; and also that particular part of a tract or parcel of land called PART OF THE HOPE, as deeded, conveyed, and passed by the late Mr. Richard Bennett to the late Mr. John Darnall and Mary his wife, in tail, for eight hundred twenty-three acres of land, more or less, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the records of Prince-George's county, Maryland.

JOHN DARNALL,
HENRY DARNALL,
THOMAS DARNALL.

January 29, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CONTEE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. I hope proper attention will be paid to this notice, as it will relieve the executor from pursuing very disagreeable measures.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

Six Dollars Reward.

STAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 19th January, living about two miles from South river ferry, and one mile and a half from South river church, one sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, has no brand, she has a kind of a roan mane and tail, and has no other white about her only one white spot behind her left ear.

Also a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in his face, a snip on his nose, and his tail lately bobbed and shod before, his sides a little rubbed with the traces. Whoever takes up the said creatures shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

EDWARD STEUART.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders on the new subscription to the Patowmack Company are required to pay to *William Hartshorne*, treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1795.

Those who are yet in arrears for the old shares, are requested to pay attention to the above, they may recollect those shares have been liable to be sold for the arrears more than a year past.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 21, 1795.

RAN away, on the 11th of September last, a small negro man named JERRY, about five feet five or six inches high, appears to be religious and about thirty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, has lost some of his foreteeth, and has some whelks on his belly, a round face, a tolerable flat nose, a broad mouth, short neck, small legs, and sometimes a stoppage in his speech, he understands plantation business, is a shoemaker, and knows something of carpenters work; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is likely he has changed his name, and may pass for a free man, or has a forged pass and will attempt to go to Baltimore or George-town, or escape to Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

SAMUEL DARE.

Calvert county, January 16, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for dealings with JOHN READ MAGRUDER and SONS, are desired to make payment, their partnership being dissolved this day, those having claims are requested to bring them in for settlement.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Sen.
JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun.
JAMES ALEXANDER MAGRUDER.

Upper Marlborough, January 1, 1796.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

WHEREAS CHARLES COWLEY, late of this county, did, on or about the 30th day of January last, obtain from us two bonds for payment of £. 300 and £. 350 current money, being for the consideration of part of two tracts or parcels of land, BIRKHEAD'S ADVENTURE and HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, to which a title cannot be had, therefore we hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, or either of them, as they will not be paid.

CHARLES DRURY,
WILLIAM DRURY.

Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1796.

THE creditors of STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, prior to his obtaining an act of insolvency, are desired to take notice, that the subscriber, on the third Monday in February next, at the house of Mr. WHARFE, in the city of Annapolis, will proceed to pay on the claims exhibited in the chancery-office, in proportion to their respective amounts, all monies which he hath received as trustee of said STEWARD.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of S. STEWARD, jun. an insolvent debtor.

Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

For SALE,

AN elegant PHAETON, built on the most fashionable construction, with a set of the best London plated HARNESS. The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named HARRY, about five feet six inches high, twenty-four years old, knock kneed, large wide mouth, which, when he laughs, he spreads very much, and half shuts his eyes, he lisps and speaks thick, especially when surprised or frightened; he had on a new white cotton jacket and trousers of the same cloth, rather short and pieced at bottom, an old wool hat, brown linen shirt, white yarn stockings, and strong shoes with hob nails in the soles and large broad headed nails in the heels. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so as his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid

JAMES CHESTON.

West river, January 7, 1796.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away in May last a negro man named JOHN, a carpenter, a black lusty fellow, with a scar under one of his eyes, and on the 6th instant, eloped negro BEN, a small black fellow, with one of his fingers hurted by some accident. Whoever will deliver me the above negroes, or secures them in the Annapolis gaol, shall be paid the reward above, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either of them.

BENNETT DARNALL, near Pig Point.

January 21, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, from the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of EDWARD SPURRIER, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 13th day of February,

A TRACT of land called HERBERT'S CARE, containing about 200 acres, taken as the property of WILLIAM PITT GRIFFITH, and sold to satisfy a debt due to ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF and ROBERT DORSEY. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

January 12, 1796.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE and commodious three story brick DWELLING-HOUSE in this city, an excellent stand for the mercantile business, and well calculated for a family.—Inquire of the PRINTERS.

N. B. A pleasing credit will be given to the purchaser.

Annapolis.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

To be SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, at PUBLIC SALE, at George-town, on the 15th day of February next,

FIVE country born negro SLAVES, consisting of three men and two women. Six months credit will be given.

JOHN M. GANTT, Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound the a tract of land called BOARMAN'S MANOR, lying in Charles county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, January 27, 1796.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber proposes teaching young ladies the GUITAR, both piano and common, also gentlemen the VIOLIN; from his perfect knowledge of both instruments he flatters himself to merit the approbation of the public and give general satisfaction. Those who have a turn for music may be taught to play twelve tunes the first quarter, also to tune their own instruments. The subscriber composes for his pupils little songs and tunes suited to their capacities. Terms are, six dollars entrance, and four dollars a month. Instruments and strings may be had of Mr. CARR, in Baltimore, correspondent of the subscriber's.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBY.

N. B. Mould and dipped tallow CANDLES, of the best quality, equal in looks to white wax, manufactured by A. TRENET, at the house of the subscriber, opposite the Printing-Office, mould at 1/10½ per pound, dipped 2od. ditto.

Annapolis, January 4, 1796.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the middle ferry on Monocacy, Frederick county, about two weeks ago, a negro fellow named JERRY, about 25 years of age, a very stout well made negro, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He was bought of Doctor Davidge last spring, who formerly lived in Annapolis, where this negro was raised, who, in his masters absence to Britain, was hired out to work at brick-making both at Annapolis and Baltimore-town; at one or other of those places it is supposed he may be found. It is supposed that he carried off with him a bay horse and bridle; the horse is about fourteen hands high, and branded on the left buttock something like L. Whosoever takes up the said negro and puts him into gaol in Baltimore or Anne-Arundel county, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home and delivered to me TWELVE DOLLARS.

J. DELAVENCENDIERE.

Frederick county, December 1, 1795.

An APPRENTICE Wanted at this Office.

I FOREWARN all persons against hunting with dog or gun on my plantation after this date, as they may expect to be dealt by agreeably to law.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

November 25, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.